

BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG
 Written By Miss
 Francis Wolfe, of Camden.

It is a pleasure in publishing the
 story that won the medal of
 the U. S. C. and was compet-
 itive in the Kershaw County schools,
 and beautifully illustrated, and the
 author displayed much talent as an
 as well as literary genius. Miss
 Wolfe, a senior in the
 High School, was the winner.)

...the most important and most hotly
 fought battle of the Civil War in
 the South was fought at Gettysburg,
 between the soldiers of the South
 under General Lee, and those of
 the North under General Meade. Af-
 ter the great victories of Chancellors-
 ville and Fredericksburg, the Confed-
 erates spent the month of May re-
 organizing and reorganizing. The army
 was divided into three corps,
 commanded respectively by Lieut Gen-
 eral J. C. Longstreet, R. S. Ewell
 and A. P. Hill.

...in his "Confederate States"
 by the first of June, the
 of Northern Virginia, was the
 organized and most highly sprit-
 ed army that has ever been seen on
 the soil. The successful cam-
 paign through which it had recently
 had inspired it with such ar-
 dent enthusiasm that it felt capable
 almost anything.

...Lee did not think it advis-
 able to quietly await the movement
 of the enemy. He thought that the
 way to protect Richmond was to
 move into Pennsylvania and to
 draw the hearts of the
 Federalists to the safety of their
 capital—Washington. Other rea-
 sons for Lee's moving Northward
 were that a decisive victory in the
 war would probably
 bring the war to a close, and secure
 independence; then, too, it
 would make France and Germany
 and their attitude of strict
 neutrality would gain for the South
 respect of the European Nations,
 in independent country. It would
 be easy for the Federals to
 march upon Richmond, as
 they wished, and to have captured
 the city there were but few troops
 there, but the Federals were
 much alarmed for the safety of
 their capital, to accept Hooker's
 proposal of the Federals' march into
 Pennsylvania was very different from
 Lee's march through the South.
 Lee should be no pillaging, and
 the inhabitants should not be mole-
 sted in anyway whatsoever, were
 they obeyed.

...it was an army of veterans
 in an enemy's country,
 General Alexander said: "Ex-
 cept in its equipment a better army, bet-
 ter trained up to its work, never
 met in a battle field."

...the Federal army of the Potomac
 numbered about 90,000 men and they,
 under the generalship of Meade, who
 was made commander in place
 of Hooker, were all that stood be-
 tween the Confederates and Wash-

ton. Lee was now threatening Har-
 risburg, Baltimore and Philadelphia.
 When Lee heard that Meade had
 crossed the Potomac, and was moving
 quickly through Maryland into Pen-
 sylvania, he ordered his forces to con-
 centrate at Cashtown, Pa., a little vil-
 lage at the eastern base of South
 Mountain.

On the morning of July 1, 1863, as
 Hill, with the divisions commanded
 by Heth and Pender, was advancing
 through Cashtown towards Gettys-
 burg, he encountered two corps
 of Meade's army. There the great bat-
 tle of Gettysburg began.

Archer, commander of one of Heth's
 brigades pushed on too far, and was
 overwhelmed by Federal reinforce-
 ments. Heth and Pender formed for
 battle and came to Archer's assistance
 and they succeeded in breaking two
 of the Federal lines, but were then
 repulsed by General J. F. Reynolds.
 Just as the battle was at its height,
 General Reynolds was killed and How-
 ard assumed command. At this op-
 portune moment Ewell came to Hill's
 assistance and these two Generals ad-
 vanced the whole Confederate line,
 routing Meade's dismounted troopers
 with great slaughter. The Confed-
 erates had gained a brilliant victory.

They had captured several of the
 enemy's cannon, five thousand pris-
 oners, and many colors, while the re-
 maining Meade's defeated troops took
 refuge at Cemetery Ridge, where they
 found reinforcements.

There is a slight elevation lying
 west of Gettysburg, which is called
 Seminary Ridge. Parallel with Sem-
 inary Ridge and about a mile distant
 lies Cemetery Ridge.

This elevation rises directly south
 of Gettysburg and ends with two
 rocky peaks called Little Round Top
 and Round Top. Near the town this
 ridge forms itself into the shape of a
 fish-hook. At the point of the hook
 stands Culp's Hill, and at the head of
 the hook rises Cemetery Hill, so named
 because of a little graveyard situat-
 ed thereupon.

The naturally strong Federal posi-
 tion upon Cemetery Ridge was made
 still stronger by the defeated troops
 that had taken refuge there, throwing
 up breastworks during the night, and
 when Meade arrived to their assist-
 ance he found himself well prepared
 for the coming struggle. Lee felt
 greatly encouraged by his success the
 day before, and wished to give battle
 as near after daylight (on the morn-
 ing of July 2) as possible, before
 Meade's forces could concentrate.

For various reasons the attack was
 delayed, and, judging by what hap-
 pened when the battle was fought,
 this caused Lee to lose the chance of
 gaining a decisive victory.

Longstreet directed his attack main-
 ly upon Steple's corps, which was driv-
 en from the peach orchard with heavy
 losses. Hill assailed the Federal line
 on the Northern part of Cemetery
 Ridge, while Ewell gave battle to
 Meade's forces on Culp's Hill. When
 night descended upon the second day
 of the great conflict neither side had
 been successful, but the Confederates
 were in excellent spirits, and they
 were encouraged by numerous small
 successes of the day to believe that

they might yet win fortune to favor
 them. Lee's plan for battle on the
 third day was for General Ewell, and
 General Longstreet, who had been re-
 inforced by Pickett, to attack the en-
 emy at the same time—the former
 from the left and the latter from the
 right.

General Longstreet failed to be ready
 as soon as was expected. The re-
 sult of this was, that after a fight of
 several hours, Ewell was compelled
 to retire to his original position, thus
 losing a valuable point which he had
 captured the day before. This caused
 Lee to change his further plan of
 battle. He now proposed to assault the
 Federal's center on Cemetery Ridge.
 With this he resolved to resort to
 strategy. At one o'clock in the after-
 noon he ordered 138 cannon to open
 fire. After every cannon roar from
 the Confederate line came an answer-
 ing "boom, boom" from Cemetery
 Ridge. In this way Lee tried to ex-
 haust the Federal supplies, in order
 to make his assault upon them that
 afternoon successful, but the Federals
 discovered the ruse and only fired 80
 of their cannon.

After this furious bombardment
 Pickett with Pettigrew and Wilcox
 commanding some 13,000 men, advanced
 against the Union center. A thrill
 of admiration ran through the Fed-
 eral lines as they saw this wonderful
 army moving steadily on under the
 crushing fire of the rifles and cannon.
 The gallant Confederates rushed on,
 gained the stone fence and planted
 their Southern Cross in the midst of
 the enemy's stronghold; but as they
 could not get reinforcements they
 were attacked on all sides by Meade's
 division and driven back with heavy
 loss.

Pickett's grand attack had failed,
 but he had made one of the greatest
 charges in history. Thus ended the
 great battle of Gettysburg—the battle
 that decided there should only be one
 country in this beloved America of
 ours, and that both sections should be
 forever united under one flag.

What a great contrast between the
 80,000 spirited Confederates marching
 gallantly towards Gettysburg and the 90,-
 000 slowly retreating from the bloody
 battle-field! Nevertheless, the defeat
 at Gettysburg did not make the sol-
 diers lose faith in themselves or their
 leaders. Both sides had lost heavily
 —the Federals even more than the
 Confederates, and the Southern defeat
 was only due to the Federals having
 so many more men.

Lee blamed himself for the loss of
 Gettysburg, but no one else has ever
 looked upon it in that light.

The tribute to his worth has been
 universal—from both friends and
 foes—and all venerate his virtues and
 regard him as one of the purest and
 greatest men the world has ever
 known.

A SMALL BELGIUM.
 Practically the Entire Country Has
 Been Taken by Germans.

Out of 11,370 square miles of terri-
 tory occupied by Belgium before the
 present war, less than 300 square
 miles thereof is still held by the Bel-
 gians and their allies; and the nor-
 mal population of the part of the
 country still held by the Belgians is
 only 100,000, while the peace popula-
 tion of the whole country was more
 than 7,000,000. Thus begins a state-
 ment just prepared by the National
 Geographic Society showing what
 Belgium has lost of her territory since
 the present war began. It then con-
 tinues:

All of Belgium's cities, her com-
 merce, industry and resources of mine
 and timber lands now lie behind the
 German lines, which sweep from West-
 ende, on the North sea, to Basle, where
 the Rhine leaves Switzerland for Ger-
 many.

Independent Belgium today is a thin
 strip of land wedged into the French
 department of Pas-de-Calais. This
 area is the sand-dune, infertile, low-
 lying, sparsely populated part of Bel-
 gium. Antwerp, Brussels, Liege,
 Ghent, Charleroi, Louvain, Namur, Os-
 tend, Malines, and some score of other
 important cities of the low country are
 under German domination. In that
 strip of territory which the allies de-
 fend there is not a single city with
 20,000 population, and there are but
 ten small towns in all the sections.

The coal fields of Liege, Mons and
 Charleroi, with their annual outputs in
 normal times of 22,000,000 tons a year,
 are in the hands of the invaders. The
 great steel and iron works of Liege
 and Charleroi are lost. When, in the
 years before the war, one passed thru
 the busy city of Liege on the Paris-
 Berlin express at night, he saw thou-
 sands of splashes of fire-glow in the
 fleeting shadows, where the restless
 furnaces of found-les trading with
 every country labored. The American
 traveler who watched these fires gleam
 by, recalled to mind a strip of rail-
 road eastward of Cleveland, where
 factory and foundry line the way for
 miles.

The iron, zinc, lead and manganese
 mines of Belgium lie behind its en-
 emy's lines. Its rich quarries of mar-
 ble, granite and slate are in its north-
 ern and eastern provinces. Here also,
 are its forests and its more important
 manufactures. These sections have
 been in the hands of the invaders from
 the early days of the war. Ghent is
 the capital of the Belgium textile in-
 dustry, an industry which occupies
 many of the cities and towns of Fland-
 ers, where woolen and cotton stuffs
 and lace genres are made, but the
 looms all lie behind the German front.
 So, too, is all of Belgium's agricultural
 country lost; and a sand-drift and
 stretches where dairy farming was
 carried on in peace times are all that
 now remains under the shadow of Bel-
 gium's battle standards.

Belgium stood sixth among the na-
 tions of the world in the relative value
 of her commerce before the war broke
 out. Today this commerce has been
 completely crushed; no free ports re-
 main and there is not even a customs
 port on all her borders where goods
 pass through save those ports alone
 upon the French and German borders
 where war munitions and supplies for
 contending armies are pouring in.
 Belgium's trade is no more; her indus-
 try is no more; her mining is no more;
 her cities are foreign soil; her schools
 her four universities at Ghent, Liege,
 Brussels and Louvain are no more;
 her capital is lost; her farms are gone
 —Belgium, herself, is almost non-exist-
 ent as a concrete thing.

NOTICE.
 Sealed bids will be received by City
 Council on May 3rd, 1915, for Lease of
 the theatre part of the Opera House
 for the fiscal year ending April 30th,
 1916.
 Council reserving the right to reject
 any and all bids, also reserves the right
 to use the Theatre for public enter-
 tainments and public purposes.
 By Order of Council,
 C. H. Yates,
 Mayor.
 Attest
 J. J. Goodale,
 City Clerk.
 Camden, S. C., April 14, 1915.

TAX EXECUTIONS.
 Under and by virtue of sundry tax
 executions issued to me by the Treas-
 urer of Kershaw County, I will offer
 for sale at public outcry, before the
 Court House door in Camden, S. C.,
 on the first Monday in May, during
 the legal hours of sale, the following
 described property:

All that piece or parcel of land ly-
 ing, and being situated in County of
 Kershaw, State of South Carolina, De-
 Kalb township, School District No. 1,
 containing ten (10) acres, and bounded
 as follows: North by lands of estate
 of G. G. Alexander, East by lands of
 James Arthur, South by lands of estate
 of Henderson Bird, and West by lands
 of Caroline McMullen, et al. Said
 lands to be sold as property of Emma
 W. Alexander, for taxes 1913 and 1914.
 Also

All that piece, parcel or tract of land,
 lying and being situated in Kershaw
 County, State of South Carolina, Buf-
 falo township, School District No. 23,
 and containing two hundred (200)
 acres, and bounded as follows: North
 by lands formerly Silcox, East by D.
 M. Bethune, South and West by J. T.
 Hough; to be sold as the property of
 W. M. DuBruhl for taxes, year 1912,
 1913, 1914.

Also

All that piece, parcel or tract of
 land, lying and being situated in Ker-
 shaw County, South Carolina, Flat
 Rock township, School District No. 8,
 containing 51 acres, and bounded as
 follows: North by lands of Zion Hill
 Church, East by J. A. Stradford, South
 by Jane Furman, West by Scott Reed,
 to be sold as property of estate of
 Reuben Westley, for taxes year 1912,
 1913, 1914.

Terms of sale—Cash.
 W. W. HUCKABEE,
 Sheriff.
 Camden, S. C., April 15, 1915.

Beautiful line of box stationery just
 received, best quality at G. W. Crosby's

**Notice of Settlement and Ap-
 plication for Final Discharge.**
 Notice is hereby given that one
 month from this date, on Saturday,
 May 15th, 1915, I will render to the
 Probate Judge of Kershaw County a
 final account of my actings and doings
 as Guardian of my daughter, Miss
 Lula Catoe, who has become of age,
 and on the same day will ask for a
 final discharge from my trust as such
 Guardian. MRS. MARY I. CATOE,
 Guardian.
 Camden, S. C., April 15, 1915.


**All Forms of Interchangeable Mileage
 and Penny Scrip Books Good for In-
 trastate Passage in South Carolina.**
 Effective Saturday, March 20, 1915,
 all interchangeable mileage and penny
 scrip books, forms Z, ZZ, SIM and Pen-
 ny Scrip (regardless of date purchas-
 ed) will be good, within limit, for in-
 trastate journeys in South Carolina by
 exchange of coupons at ticket win-
 dows for passage tickets in accordance
 with contract and tariff provisions.

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 C. 50

FINAL DISCHARGE.
 Notice is hereby given that one
 month from this date, on Saturday,
 April 10th, 1915, I will present to the
 Probate Court of Kershaw County my
 final return as Administratrix of the
 Estate of J. A. Benson, deceased, and
 apply to the Court for Letters Dismis-
 sory. BEULAH E. BARFIELD,
 Administratrix.
 Camden, S. C., March 5, 1915.

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 ers, Circulars, in fact any piece of printing which
 you wish to have handled right.

THE

CHRONICLE SHOP

Teachers' Examination.
 Notice is hereby given that the regu-
 lar spring examination for teachers
 will be held at the court house on Fri-
 day, May 7th, 1915, beginning at nine
 o'clock. All those intending to stand
 the examination for teachers' certifi-
 cates will please take notice and gov-
 ern themselves accordingly.
 C. W. BIRCHMORE,
 Co. Supt. of Education.

FINAL DISCHARGE.
 Notice is hereby given that I have
 filed with the Probate Judge of Ker-
 shaw County my final return as Ad-
 ministratrix of the Estate of J. M.
 Watts, deceased, and that on the 1st
 day of May, 1915, at 11 o'clock A. M.,
 I will apply to the said Court for a
 final discharge as Administratrix of
 the said Estate.
 MRS. M. L. WATTS.
 Camden, S. C., March 27th, 1915.

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